WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1886.

DAMNING DISCLOSURES.

STABILING REVELATIONS IN THE PAN-ELECTRIC SCANDAL.

Ex-Patent Praming Within Betenct: Ris Former Affidavits, and Swears to "the Truth," the Whole Truth, and Nothing But the Truth.

Attorney General Garland, Dr. Rogers and his son, and Mrs. Van Benthuysen, Sy-pher, and Casey Young were in attendance

tee met to-day. The Attorney General was the first witness. His attention was called to Mr. Briesen's testimony, and he said there were two or three mistakes in Briesen's account of his interview at the Department of Justice. He (the Attorney General) had not expressed any opinion as to the proper mode of treating Van Benthuysen's appli-cation. When Mr. Briesen asked leave to withdraw Van Benthuysen's application witness had told him that he had no jurisdiction; that the paper had gone out of his office. Witness had not made any remark in reference to what would become of an application filed in the office afterwards. Witness was positive about that. He had purposely, and premeditatedly remained silent on that point. Outrageous as it may have seemed, he would rather have acted in the matter himself than have made any remark on the proper mode of making the

application, and if he was positive about anything it was on that point.

Mr. Cates said that it had been alleged and published that witness had visited Mr. Young's rooms on G street while the con-Young's rooms on G street while the con-ference was in progress.

Witness replied that he had never been in those rooms, and did not know, until he had seen it in the newspapers, that Mr. Young had rooms on G street. He wished to repeat his former statement, that he did not believe that he had attended a Pan-Electric meeting after the presidential election of 1884, and was positive that he had never attended one after the inaugura-tion.

Mr. Oates inquired if any person had intimated to witness that an application for suit would be made, and that witness had intimated that it would be opportune if

suit would be made, and that witness had intimated that it would be opportune if made during his absence.

Witness positively declared that there had been no such intimations.

Mr. Ranney read from Mr. Brieson's account of his interview with the Attorney General as witness.

"What did those four men want?" inquired Mr. Ranney, referring to the visit of Brieson and the others to the department.

"I have stated about thirteen times," said the witness, "but will state it again if you wish. What they really wanted I do not know; what they really wanted I do not know; what they said they wanted was, "We want the name of the United States to test the Bell telephone patent." I remarked in reply that I could not consider their application; that I was a stockholder and attorney for a rival company. Then there was a question or two about the procedure. I don't remember what they were. I was determined to cut the matter off, and I may have been a little abrupt, I am afraid."

Witness said he wished to say a word about that part of the testimony of "Col. Dana, of the New York Sun," where in answer to Mr. Millard's question he had said that if he (Mr. Dana) had been in his (witness's) place he would have protected his department against this suit—that he would have smashed it. While he cared little about the matter he might say a word in reply. It had been conceded on all sides that he had no proper authority to act in the matter because of his being a stockholder in a rival company, and his relationship to the country had not changed in his absence from July to October, when he found the action had been the lead declined to act in the first instance. If that same disability existed as when he had declined to act in the first instance. If that same disability existed then he put the question to "Col. Dana" and the committee, how he could have smashed the suit, if he did not have she ability to institute it.

The Chairman. Your view was that you had no power to interfere at all?

tute it.
The Chairman. Your view was that you had no power to interfere at all?
Witness. Not fat all. I had not been denuded of my disability.
Mr. Ranney discussed with the witness at some length his power in such matters and the lengt phase of the case.
Then Mr. Willard asked if witness had to make the discussion of the case.

not understood that Van Benthuysen's orig-inal application had been withdrawn with a

inal application had been withdrawn with a view to filing another in a different way? Witness replied that he had no understanding on the subject.

Mr. Millard then quoted the witness's letter to the President, where he says he supposed the gentlemen would come again with the application after the statement he had made and its reference to the solicitor general or present it to the President. Witness replied: "You asked if I had any understanding. I supposed that would be the course, because the law indicated that course, and I supposed they knew the law;

course, and I supposed they knew the law; that they were not going to let the matter rest there. It was a supposition based on the law; that they were not going to be the historiest there. It was a supposition based on the law."

Dr. Rogers next took the stand, and as he was "feeling pretty comfortable," as he said, his testmony, while unimportant as affecting the issue, was entertaining. He said he had been accused of getting up a "Credit Mobilier" affair. He wished to say that the very moment any person be-came identified with any of the companies

say that the very moment any person became identified with any of the companies his name was given to the world without any obligation on his part. In the Credit Mobilier affair it had been very difficult to get the names of any of the parties. The Rogers stock had been offered to only fifteen out of four hundred members of Congress, and only five or six had received it. These men were not such as would be chosen for a conspiracy, but men pre-eminent for their intelligence—such as Cox, Randall, and Carlisle—men distinguished for integrity. A man who wanted to get up a conspiracy would have looked up the "black sheep." He did not mean any disrespect to Congress, but it was said that there were "black sheep in every flock." "Now," said the doctor, "I picked out the top chips in the pile." The doctor then turned his attention to Senator Harris, statements touching his personal condition, and his indulgence in what Homer calls the "milk of old men."

The chairman interposed unsuccessfully to stop the doctor with the remark that the committee did not regard the matter as of importance; but the doctor did, and proceeded to explain the circumstances.

Mr. Young then submitted a large number of corrections in the report of his testi-

until to morrow, when the offer will be considered in secret session.

THE DAMNING DISCLOSURES.

The following affidavit was offered by Mr. Van Benthuysen in support of testimony heretofore introduced by him. Today the committee will decide in secret session whether or not to go into this phase of the case:

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asy that the very moment any persons be came identified with any of the countries of the country of the country of the country of the parties. The half been served the country of the parties. The Rogers stock had been offered to only fifteen out of four hundred members of Congress, and only five or arx had received it. These men were not such as Cox, Randall, and Carliele—men distinguished for integrity. A man who wanted to get up a conspiracy would have looked up the "black sheep." He did not mean any disrespect to Congress, but it was said that the "Whow?" said the dector." If plead out the top chips in the pile." The doctor then turned his attention to Senator Harris, statements touching his personal condition, and his induigence in what Homer calls the "milk of old men."

The charman interposed unsuccessfully the store of corrections in the remark that of the contradiction of the allegation that the Bell Company was always ready to litigate all of the questions involved in a private suit, and that the procedure of the legation that the Bell Company was always ready to litigate all of the questions involved in a private suit, and that the procedure of the partiment record in contradiction of the allegation that the Bell Company was always ready to litigate all of the questions involved in a private suit, and that the procedure of the partiment record in contradiction of the allegation that the self-company was always ready to litigate all to the questions involved in a private suit, and that the procedure of the partiment record in contradiction of the privilege of introdomental that the procedure of the partiment record in the proper motives, and it was ordered from improper motives, and it was ordered from improper motives, and it was only one of the process of the proce

office hours. The caveat was for some weeks in a file-box on my desk, and could have been taken therefrom, and from the office, and kept over night without my knowledge, either by a messenjer, a watchman, a clerk, or an assistant from other divisions. At that time examiners rooms were not locked and the key kept at the desk of the captain of the watch, when the rooms were not exceed and the deep the theory was now the case, nor were passes then required for employes to enter the building outside of regular office hours.

Prof. Pall. In his test means in the Drowd case.

cocupied, outside of office hours, as s. nov. the case, nor were passes then required for employes to enter the building outside of regular office hours.

Prof. Boll, in his testimony in the Dowd case, admits having had a conversation with me in relation to the caveat, but says, as I remember; it, that I declined he show him the original drawing, as bereinnestore stated.

In corroboration of the fact stated herein, that Maj. Balley had influence over me. I declined he for the patients of the fact stated herein, that Maj. Balley had influence over me. I decline to refer to several other applications of postents in remarkably quick order, as will be shown by the records of the patient office.

The application for this patient office.

The application for this patient, 174,5%, was field Feb. 14, 1876; became a patient affect the several actions thereon March 7, 1870; for No. 18, 1876; became a patient affect the several actions thereon March 7, 1870; for No. 18, 1876; for

THE DEATH OF MRS, PENDLETON No Arrangements for the Funeral-Miss Pendleton Better-Minister Pendicton Receives the Sad News on His Return from a Fete.

New Your, May 21 .- The body of Mrs. Alice Pendleton was lying to-day in an ice casket in the front second story room of the residence of her son, Frank Pendieton,

the residence of her son, Frank Pendieton, 105 East Thirty-fifth street.

All day long messages of condolence and sympathy poured in, while numbers called in person and expressed their sympathy with the bereft son. At an early hour a message was received from Berlin from U. S. Minister Pendieton, the husband of the dead lady. It was very brief, and simply stated that the sad news had been communicated to him.

On its receipt his son Frank instantly sent a cablegram to his father asking for instructions as to the funeral arrangements, and also desiring him to name the place of interment. The body may be buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, where the body of the deceased daughter-in-law is interred, or it may be taken to Ohio.

Mr. Frank Pendieton said to the undertaker that it may be necessary to keep the body on ice for ten days, which would seem to intimate that Minister Pendieton may yet decide to come to New York to attend the funeral. If he should decide not to come, the funeral will take place from Zion Church, corner Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street, in two or three days. Miss June Frances Pendieton.

to come, the funeral will take place from Zion Church, corner Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street, in two or three days. Miss Jane Frances Pendieton, the daughter, is still at the Presbyterian Hospital. Her injuries are not as serious as at first reported. Her condition to-day is greatly improved, and the physicians think that she will recover.

Berlin, May 21,—United States Minister Pendieton and his daughter Mary witnessed the parade of the Imperiat Guard to-day, and on returning to the American legation they were handed a telegram announcing the death of Mrs. Pendieton. Both were terribly shocked. As soon as the newshad spread, many ladies of the American colony histened to sympathiza, with the daughter, and Mr. Pendleton received expressions of deepest sympathy from all sides. The evening newspapers contain paragraphs expressing regret and condolence. It is not yet known whether Mr. Pendleton will return to America. It is expected that the son and the other daughter, the one who nearly mot with the fate of her mother at the same time, will come to Berlin immediately after the funeral of Mrs. Pendleton.

fighting at the Outposts-Gladstone Calls a Conference of Liberals-Panama Canal.

ATHENS, May 21 .- Maj. Doumriotis has made the following report to the govern-ment of the fighting on the frontier: "While we were changing sentrics at Karravitsa at 1 o'clock this morning the Turks opened fire upon us. We replied. The firing soon ceased, but after some minutes the Turks suddenly reopened it along the whole line near Nezeros. I ordered our fire to cease, and the Turks also stopped. At 4 o'clock in the morning the Turks renewed their firing, this time with artillery from Karia. At 6 o'clock a Turks the convey of the state of t ish company advanced with the purpose of taking Analipsis. The Turks are assem-

taking Analipsis. The Turks are assembling to attack our position at Nezoros. They have captured our post at Bairaktori. This they succeeded in doing by a sadden rush. I have ordered my troops to reoccupy other positions. All is now quiet."

The government has ordered the Greek commander to avoid provoking hostilities, but if the Turks are the aggressors the Greeks shall assume the offensive.

M. Valvis, the late premier, before he retired, telegraphed to M. Condouriotti, Greek minister at Constantinople, to request the porte to give orders to the Turkish troops which would render possible a cessation of the warlike action on the fronter.

A CONFERENCE OF LIBERALS.

LONDON, May 21.—Mr. Gladstone has decided to convene a meeting of the liberal party before the debate in the house of commons on the home rule bill is concluded. This will be done in order to consider the differences that have arisen concerning the measure.

Mr. Justin McCarthy resumed the debate on the home rule bill in the house of commons this evening. He said that the prospects of home rule had brightened recently, thanks to Lord Salisbury's revival of the cry of "ne popery." Ireland could not affort to wait for the elaboration of a scheme of imperial federation. A CONFERENCE OF LIBERALS, ery of "no popery." Ireland could not affort to wait for the elaboration of a scheme of imperial federation. The Irlsh parliament would join the federation when matured. He would rather the Orangemen were friends than enemies. He hopes they did not mean to fight; they ought rather to assist in regenerating their fatherland. He earnestly hoped that Mr. Gladstone would not mutilate the bill or postpone it for another year. Happen what might, Mr. Gladstone has already secured self-government for Ireland.

ready secured self-government for Ireland, [Prolonged cheers.]
PANAMA CANAL—PESSIMISTIC VIEW. PANAMA CANAL—PESSIMISTIC VIEW.
PANIS, May 21.—M. de Lesseps, being interviewed on the subject of M. Rosseau's adverse report on the Panama canal, said that M. Rosseau naturally took a pessimistic view; "but," added M. de Lesseps, "the worst that even M. Rosseau can say is that great difficulties have yet to be overcome in the cutting, and that the cutting was contracted for below what the work will actually cost."

Commenting on this, M. Ce Lesseps will actually cost."

Commenting on this, M. de Lesseps said: "The contractors will have to suffer if what M. Rosseau says be true, and not the company. I adhere to my belief that the can will be completed in 1889, and I am ready to furnish the government with all the information and documents in my possession which confirm me in my impression."

M. de Lessee when the confirm the my impression."

de Lesseps says that if the govern-M. de Lesseps says that if the govern-ment refinese him permission to issue lot-tery bonds for the purpose of raising suffi-cient money to complete the Panama canal, he will get funds by other means and else-where than France.

the law. If all the sine houses and grant equipages that have been constructed out of money belonging to state and nation should be surrendered to the people, whole blocks of residences would change hands, and many people would go after the property of the people, which blocks of residences would change hands, and many people would go after the property of the pro day and at that time, when this nation was sick with a grief such as has aeldom befallen a nation, there were public men who guzzied and swelled, and drank and
zeronsed at the expense of this nation.
You and I helped pay tor it, if we paid our
taxes. The city of Cleveland, as beautiful
and moral a city as we have in all the land,
never had so much drunkenness and debauchery in it as the night before Gardell's
burfal, while the mayors and common
councilmen and politicians from all the
states were waiting for the obsequies. My
friend, Senator Beck, of Kentucky, in the
United States Senate, brought the matter
up for reprebension and displayed some
awful facts. I asked a senator why he did not proceed
with investigation, and he said it was too
disgraceful for the country for any further
exploration. There also was the Yorktown
centennial carousal on the 19th of October,
1881. The British forces under Cornwallia
surrendered to Washington, and the long
arous of our revolutionary fathers was ISSI. The British forces under Cornwallis surrendered to Washington, and the long agony of our revolutionary fathers was ended. We had the one hundredth anniversary of that event, Sons of distinguished foreigners, who had heiped us in achieving American independence, came across the water and were our guests. Appropriation of money was made for the occasion, and the programme issued. Muliftudes went to the quaint village of Yorktown, and preserved their patriotism and their respectability. But for a great many of our public men it was a drunken carousal. Look at the whisky bill. Look at the wine bill. Look at the eiger bill of that occasion, and then consider the fact that innocent men and women were insulted along the streets, making it sure that the October of 1781 was not more glorious than the October of 1881 was infamena. Ab, they saluted the English flag, and they saluted the French flag, and they saluted the French flag, and they saluted the cover up the chame of the debauchery. The politicians conducted the celebration, the politicians conducted the celebration of the public and in their way and went forever seet free. But why go so far to find illustration. We want had a trial of four days, and would and bolder has political crime become, until the most public and the most imposing thoroughfare of the United States—Broadway, New York—has become the theater in which the aldermen enacted one the ater in which the aldermen enacted one of the most gigantic knaveries of our time. About nizeteen out of twenty-four of these aldermen arraigned were either saloun-keepers. What a compliment to the politics of New York! And what a compliment to the liquor traffic! That is what is the matter with American politics. It is under the control of the rum jug. Both parties are down on their knees before it as a heathen devotes before his idol. When the rum jug trembles they tremble. When the rum jug shakes its top this way or that way they shake this way or that way. The temperance men have been playing the fool by expecting something of relief at the hands of these parties. No, gentlemen, there will not be in the been playing the fool by expecting something of relief at the hands of these parties. No, gentlemen, there will not be in the next 500 years, either in the platform of Democrat, Republican, or Mugwump, a plank or the splinter of a plank that will help in this battle against drunkenness. No doubt the political parties of the day have had a mission, and have done a great many bright and beautiful things, and their work is ended. In the estimation of all who look at it from the Christian standpoint they are dead, and I wish some gravedligger would stuff his nose with cologue, and put them fifty feet under ground. Oh, we want in this country—and I shall live to see the day—a party that shall first of all recognize, as it is, the dominant principle—the principle of the sternal God in the affairs of men and governments. The trouble is we have no God in American politics. We have a devil—yea, a whole gang of demonst the devil of officesesking, the devil of fraud, the devil of injustice, the devil of wasternhess, but no God. We have plenty of gin and plenty of city and state

LOW TONE IN GOVERNMENTS

THE AMERICAN EAGLE THE WORST PLECKED BIRD THAT EVER FLEW.

Dr. Talmage on Corrupt Aldermen, Congresses, Cabinets, and Politics—He Wants to See a Party Recognising God Above All.

New York, May 21.—The Brooklyn Tabernacle was crowded to night to bear Rev. Dr. Talmage's lecture. He spoke as follows: When, this morning, the gates of ding Sing closed upon the first of the bribe takers now marching in procession through the eyer and terminer of New York, justice and good order and the best interests of society cried amen. Very sorry am I for bim, since any man suffering, hed or good, is to me a sadness, but glad am I for all the people. It is being demonstrated that there is a limit beyond which city legislators may not go and escape the lightning stroke of the law. If all the fine houses and grand equipages that have been constructed out of money belonging to state and nation should be surrendered to the people, whole blocks of residences would change bands, and many people would go affoot who now ride postilion ahead and livered darky belind. No bird that ever

WARRINGTON

7; Washington, 4.

At Chicago—
Philadelphia. 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2
Chicago. 3 0 2 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 9
Blase hits—Philadelphia. 5; Chicago, 12. Errors—Philadelphia. 5; Chicago, 12. Errors—Philadelphia. 5; Chicago, 12. Errors—Philadelphia. 5; Chicago, 12. Errors—Philadelphia. 5; Chicago, 12. Errors—St. Louis. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 - 1
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New York. 3 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 7
Base hits—St. Louis, 5; New York, 12. Errors—St. Louis, 3; New York, 2.
At Kansas City. 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 - 7
Eoston. 0 1 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 3 5 5
Base hits—Kansas City, 10; Boston, 11. Errors—Eassas City, 3; Boston, 11. Errors—Eassas City, 3; Boston, 11. Errors—Eassas City, 10; Chichinat, 3.
At Baltimore. 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 5
Chichinati. 1 0 0 0 0 4 9 0 0 1 - 6
Easse hits—Baltimore. 10; Chichinati., 3. Errors—Ealthuore. 2; Cincianatt, 3.
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At Philadelphia—
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Enne hits—Athictic. 5; Louisville, 10. Errors—Athletic.
Louisville. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Errors—Athletic, 5; Louisville, 10. Errors—Athletic. 5; Louisville, 10. Errors—Errors—Hits—Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburg, 10; Errors—Errors—Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburg, 4.
At Saten Island—
Bits—Mots, 6; St. Louis, 8; Errors—Mets, 4; St. Louis, 2
The Pinisho Baces.

The fourth was a free handleap sweepstakes, one mile and three-eighths. Ten Booker ran very easy, and under pull, finishing in a gallog east lengths shead of Eistuma second, three lengths in front of Joe Mitchell third, and companied has a wenty eights a way. Time, 23112. Moturis pull 23.55.

The fifth was a selling rate, one mile. Edge-eld constantly increased her advantage and finished without by three lengths shead of its ron second, two lengths about of front length, and Langaster, buke or Westmand Link Minke, the favorite, following in the order in which they are named. Time, 1349, Mutuels paid \$22,55. ored, got into a fight at 438 Washington

THE LOUISVILLE BACES.

LOUISVILLE, K.Y., May 21—Weather Warm, track slow, attendance good.

First race—Five-registists of a mile. Donny-brook won casily, Margery second, Jaubart third. Time, 150. No muttiels sold.

Second race—File beats, Sovereign Pat and Bootboaks started. The former won in straights. Time, 1485, 148. No mutuels sold.

Third race—The Merchante Stakes, one and one death miles. Modesty took the lead at the head of the stretch, and won usely, Clay Pate second, Bully Gilmore third. Time, 1594, Mutuels paid \$5.00.

Fourth race—The linentymede Stake, three-fourtla of a mile. The best quarter was a hot race, Bulme won by a head. Duke of Bourber, second, Jennie T third. Time 1:1554, Mutuels paid (field) \$58. THE LOUISVILLE BACES.



A PRETTY "YUM YUM."

Miss Rosalie Bradford and Her Quaint

Japanese Character and Costume. A great many persons who attended the Kirmes and the garden party in Alexandria Thursday will remember the pretty "Yum Yum" who led the Japanese dance in the former and was an attractive feature of the latter. This "Yum Yum" was in face, action, and figure just what a real Japanese maiden—cey and pretty—should be. To her friends this "Yum Yum" is Miss Roealie Lloyd Bradford, and is as popular and piquant with her friends as in the character of one of the "little maids from school." The nortrait of Miss Bradford which accompanies this sketch is a fairly good likeness of the young lady, but does not flatter her. The costume which she were on the two occasions mentioned is her own work, and the water color decorations were done by her own hand. Miss Bradford is a graduate of Georgetown convent, having spent seven years in that institution. Her graceful dancing and posturing at the Kirmes gained her any number of admirers, and she was, according to experts, the best Yum-Yum ever seen in Washington.

The Bracharcan has suggested that the young ladies and gentlemen who participated in the Kirmes have these only consequences. former and was an attractive feature of the

young ladies and gentlemen who participated in the Kirmes have their photographs taken in costume, to be sold at the garden party to be held in June for the National Homeopathic Hospital. This would be a good plan to assist a worthy charity.

DETECTIVES WILL GET EVEN. One of Them Will Not Give Any More Items of News-The Statements Con-

-firmed. A detective at police headquarters yesterday stated to a reporter for the REPUBLICAN that there was no jealousy existing between the detectives and the regular force. As far es the arrests were concer requently gave cases to the officers. He could prove his assertions by reference to the records. He thought that the officer's statement did great injustice to the members of the corps. The publication of the officer's statement, the "special" said, would result in the detectives refusing to give the therm to a many terms of peers. Another REPUBLICAN any items of news. officer, who has been a few years on the force, was asked last night if he had read the article in the Republican. "Yes, and it is the gospel truth."

A VIRGINIA BIGAMIST. Remarkable History of the Young Man Who is Now Under Arrest.

RICHMOND, May 21 .- W. D. Hammond, the young man now awaiting indictment here for bigamy, has a most remarkable history. His name is not known, but he assumed that of Hammond, having been raised by Mrs. Maj. Hammond. Hammond

raised by Mrs. Maj. Hammond. Hammond was a foundling, having been left on the steps of St. Joseph's asylum in this city in 1803, and was christehed simply as Joseph at the asylum and then sent to thecity almshouse, from which he was taken by Mrs. Hammond and lived in the family here and elsewhere until he was 16 years old. This lady then died, and the youth was taken to South Carolina by Maj. Hammond, who not him appointed a cade at Annapolis, but he refused to go there. Hammond then sent him back to Virginia, where he has been since. Recently the young bigamist began suit in this state against the estate of the only daughter of Maj. Hammond, Mrs. Willis, of Lynchburg, as a joint heir to the property of Mrs. Hammond, deceased, claiming to be the child of Maj. and Mrs. Hammond, and the lawyers in the case discovered the facts as given above as to the origin of the man charged with having three living wives. Maj. Hammond is a hrother of Hon. A. Hammond, of Georgia, now in Congress from that state. The arrest of the man at this time will ruin his suit in court, and his prospects for a long term of imprisonment are good. He is only 23 years old, and does not yet know that his history has been unearthed to-day.

Visitors to West Point. The President has appointed the follow-ing named gentlemen members of the board of visitors to west rout for the present year: Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale Collego, Conn.; Hon. Kemp P. Battle, L. L. D., pres-ident of the University of North Carolina; Mr. Wilson S. Hissell, of New York; Gen. Wm. H. Blair, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Geo. H. Cosby, adjutant general of Calafornia; Gen. Francis T. Nicholls, of Louisiana; Col. Thomas C. McCorvey, of Alabama.

John Jones and Thomas Butler, both col-

street last night. During the struggle Joses struck Futler on the left arm with a loaded cane. Futler's arm was broken by the blow. Officer Nicholson arrested the men and locked them up at the seventh version tattler house. Naval Academy Examinations. Annapolis, Mp., May 21.—The following additional candidates have passed their examination candidates have passed their ex-amination for admission to the naval acad-emy: H. W. Raus, New York; A. S. Thomp-sen, Wisconsin; N. T. Coleman, New York; H. J. Ziegeman, Ohio; Z. W. Reynolds, Pennsylvania; F. H. Schofield, New York; M. M. Taylor, at large, and G. C. Ward, New York.

WEIL AND LA ABRA CLAIMS. Arguments in Relation to the Beopsu-

ing of Awards Finally and Conclusively Made by Sir Edward Thornton.

The House committee on foreign affairs us in session yesterday for over six hours, hearing arguments in reference to the Well and the La Abra claims against the Republie of Mexico, in connection with the pendlle of Mexico, in connection with the pending bill to refer these claims to the supreme court of the District of Columbia for further examination and adjudication. The attention of Congress has been recently called to the subject by a special message from the President, dated May II, transmitting a communication on the subject from Secretary Bayard, Arguments were made by John N. Staples, of North Caroline, and Sterling B. Toney, of Louisville, Ky., on the part of the La Abra Company against the reopening of the awards made by Sir Edward Thornton—insisting that those awards are final and conclusive; that Congress cannot give to a United States court jurisdiction over an international question, and that the newly discovered evidence claimed on the part of the Mexican government (being principally correspondence) was simply cumulative, had never been seen by counsel for the claimants, and should not now be taken into consideration. Ex-Minister Foster represented the Mexican government, and explained how this testimony had been discovered und why substantial evidence argainst the claims had not been presented before the international commission. On this latter point he spoke of the disturbed condition of Mexico at the time when the commission was in session—Maximilian being then engaged in an attempt to establish an empire there—and said that 20 per cent of the claims prosented had been rejected. The arguments are to be continued to day.

IN CONGRESS YESTERDAY. ing bill to refer these claims to the supreme

IN CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

The President's Vetoes.

Nearly the whole of the morning hour of he House was devoted to debate upon prohibiting the importation of mackerel during the spawing season. Chief among the speakers were Messrs. Reed, Milliken, Stone, and Breckinridge, of Arkansas, in favor of the measure, and Messrs. Hewitt

and Lore against it.

The bill was passed—yeas 12s, nays 80.

The consideration of private business was then proceeded with, and several bills reported yesterday, and on previous Fridays from the committee of the whole were passed.

Passed.
The House then, at 5 o'clock, took a re-

The House then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

The House, at its evening session, passed thirty pension bills, and at 10 p, m. adjounced until to-day.

The bill providing for the closing of the court of Alabama claims was passed in the Senate yesterday, as was the urgency deficiency bill. The postoffice appropriation bill was referred to a conference committee. Bills on the calendar were also passed. The President's veto of pension bills was then discussed until the Senate adjourned.

The "Lockout."

Matters were very quiet at the various headquarters of the workingmen yesterday. At night a regular meeting was held at Four-and-a-half street of the Stonecutters! Assembly, but no business was transacted of any importance. The Employing Plas-erers Association met at Red Men's Hall, street, near Seventh. A resolution was assed offering plasterers \$3.50 per day for the hours' work, excepting Saturday, then eight hours will be granted. Hod car-iers will receive \$2. The question of cards till not to be interfered with. The master will not to be interfered with. The master builders' meeting in the Corcoran Building is devoted to discussion. The question of adhering to the compromise offered the employes was brought up and it was determined on to adhere to it. A long printed circular received from the Master Builders' Association in Boston was read, the purport of which was that the hours of labor, the rate of wages, and the time of weekly payment remain as at present, but that on Saturday eight hours should be ancepted as a day's labor. The Boston platform was adopted as that of the Washington Builders' Association.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has alled the attention of the Secretary of State to the fact that United States consular tion of invoices, which requires that all in-voices shall be made out in the weights or measures of the country from which the importation is made without any respect to the weights or measures of the United the weights or measures of the United States. A request is made that the consular officers be notified of the statute so that or future shipments the requirements referred to may be properly observed.

The Weather. For Washington and vicinity—Fair weather, stationary temperature, followed during the

night by possible local rains.

Thermometric readings—3 a. m., 61°; 7 a. m., 61.7° ; 11 a. m., 61.7° ; p. m., 75.4°; 7 p. m., 71.1°; 11 p. m., 63°; mean temperaure, 05.49; maximum, 78.19; minimum, 59.89; mean relative humidity, 74.7°; total precipita-tion, 50 inches.

PIRATICAL EXPEDITIONS.

THE DUTIES OF NEUTRALITY AS DE-FINED BY SECRETARY BAYARD.

International Obligations of the United States - Secret Preparations in This Country of Filibustering Expeditions Against Foreign Governments-Contraband of Wur.

A few days ago another was alded to the numerous reports of the secret preparation in this country of fillbustering expositions against foreign governments, this later rumor baving relation to the fitting out, in or near Philadelphia, of "a secret fillbusterng expedition" against Honduras. Only a lew weeks ago the authorities overhauled the steamer City of Mexico for alleged vioation of international law, and proceedings for her confiscation as a prize are now pand-

ing at Key West, Fia.

Periodically, for years past, this government has been called upon to exercise vigi-iance to discover and prevent violation of the neutrality laws in the direction Indi-cated. Spain has been almost constantly disturbed by threatened and apprehended piratical expeditions against Cuba; and only ccently Nicaragua, Venezuela, and Honduras have each made earnest requests to this government for protection against real or imaginary hostile expeditions organized or about to organize in the United States. Last fall Secretary Rayard took steps to prevent the departure of an expedition against Honduras in the same steamer City of Mexico.

Last fall Secretary Bayard took steps to prevent the departure of an expedition against Honduras in the same steamer City of Mexico.

A few months previously, upon the request of the Department of State, the Treasury Department ordered the collector of customs at New Orleans to give the United States attorney at that city and officers acting under his direction all aid that could be legally given to prevent the shipment of arms by the bark Adelina or other vessel in an expedition against Cuba in violation of neutrality laws.

At about the same time, the Department of State was informed officially that Venezuela had declared pirates two steam vessels (named respectively Justicia Nacional and El Torito, the latter having been formerly called Annette), which had been armed by unauthorized persons for the ostensible purpose of arousing to insurrection the costs and ports of Venezuela, and the government of Venezuela requested that the naval authorities of the United States would consider the so-called "piratical" vessels beyond the pale of the law, and not permit them to be supplied with fuel or provisions, but would rather cause them to be subjected to the procedure of the competent authorities if they should arrive at any points within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Secretary Bayard responded that—

While it is catterly forcigin to the purpose of the United States.

Secretary Bayard responded that—
While it is entirely foreign to the pure was of
the United States to give aid or emfort to the
chemies of Venezuela, this government cannot
admitthe laternational effect of the Venezuela
distribution of insurrectionists to be pirates, * * It
does not follow, however, that because this
government declines to regard the vessels as
firstes they will be received into the ports of
the United States with the same privileges that
are accorded to vessels bearing the flags of recceived in our ports those immunities to wrigh
they would be entilled upon on exhibition of
proper pepers. While taking this position,
however, I wish to be understood that it is here
assumed with the usual qualification that gives
to vessels coming to our ports in distags, even
though they be without regular papers, such
hosepitality as isapproved by the law of nations.

And in this connection Secretary Bayard

hospitality as is approved by the law of nations.

And in this connection Secretary Bayard made known to Venesuela, in very explicit terms, the position which this government has taken in respect to this question, which had only a few weeks previously been inade known to the United States of Colombia relative to the international obligations of the United States. This letter grew out of certain decrees of Colombia by which certain ports of the Caribbean coast were declared closed to commerce without the institution of effective blockade, and by which also, certain vessels on that coast were declared to be pirates and their capture invited by the forces of any foreign sovereign.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The foregoing very naturally leads to the consideration of another phase of the same general question, namely, the definition of what constitutes contraband of warand the duties of neutrals. A fair idea of the attitude of the Department of State is given by the following passages written by Secretary Bayard to our representative at Pekin. China. It had been surgested to the de-China. It had been suggested to the de-partment by our minister to China that as both China and France were at peace with the United States, it would be a questionthe United States, it would be a questionable right, under the circumstances, for any vessel flying the American flag to carry centraband of war for either of the belligerent powers. The consular officers were consequently admonished against clearing any vessel freighted with articles contraband of War-France and China being then at war, and France having declared that, besides rice (which had aircady been the object of a special declaration), the following articles were considered contraband of war: Cannon and firearms, sidearms, projectiles, load, powder, and other explosive substances. considered contraband of war: Cannon and direarms, sidearms, projectiles, lead, powder, and other explosive substances, saltpeter, sulphur, articles for military equipment, camping, and harness, all fustruments and articles whatever manufactured for warlike purposes.

Referring to this decree by France, making rice contraband of war. Secretary Bayard explained the position of the De-

Bayard explained the position of the De-partment of State, as follows:

myard explained the position of the Department of State, as follows:

The dottes of neutrality, by the law of naticus, cannot be sither expanded or contracted by national legislation. The United States, for instance, may, in excessive caution, require from its clitzens duties more stringent than those imposed by the law of nations, but this, while it may make them penally liable in their own land, does not by itself make them or their government extracteritorially liable for this action in divologing such local legislation. On the other hand, a government cannot diminish its intelligence of the manuality of stating a low statutory standard. It is also to be observed that the fact that certain articles of commerce are contraband does not make it a breach of neutrality to export them. There has not been, since the organization of our government, a European warm which, in full accord with the rules of international law, as accepted by the United States, munificious of war have not been sent by American chillages to more possible that the senting in the particular of the certain children to one or both of the celligenents yet if has never been doubted that these munificious of war, it selaced by the United States, munificious of war, it selaced by the united states and a sent particular and a second on the property of the selaced by the celligenents yet it has never been doubted. The operation at the particular and the selaced could have been condemned as contrabation.

belligerent against whom they were is be used, could have been condemned as contraband.

The question, then, is whicher furnishing to belligerents can and Hösshells is a breach of neutrality which the law of nations forbids. The question must be answered in the negative as to coal, and the same conclusion may be adopted with regard to life-shells, which are said to be projectiles used in the bringing to shore or range of wrecks.

Thier these circumstances it is not perceived why, in the present case, the United States muthories should intereduce to prevent states authories should intereduce to prevent states authories should intereduce to expenditure the offended beilgerent, even supposing such articles to be contraband of war and consequently liable to be setzed and confidented by the offended beilgerent, it is no breezed by the offended beilgerent, it is no breezed freutrality for a merical to ferward them to such bridgerent parts subject, of caures, to such risks. When, however, such actions are forwarded directly to vessels of war in bellighten and mutility of var sent to belligerent critisers are unquestionables, in the case in much mirely by hellighten crumstances they are underly to helligerent cruisers depends so much upon extransions circumstances that he mirely to helligerent cruisers depends so much upon extransions are projected sedded who these circumstances are projected sedded.

Consular and Diplomatic Appropria-tions.

Senator Voorhees submitted proposed amendments to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill providing that the repre-sentative to the Argentine Republic shall be n envoy extraordinary and minister plant-otentiary, and providing for a secretary to the legation thus established at a salary of \$1.500 a year; also for a cierk to the min-ister resident in Sweden and Norway at a salary of \$1,000 a year.